

SENATOR CHAMBERS: When have I been wrong? But just...just to wake us up.

SENATOR HOAGLAND: Well, you are wrong in advancing this amendment, Senator Chambers.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Thank you, Senator Hoagland.

SENATOR HOAGLAND: That's when you have been wrong.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: But you are going to give me that answer. Go ahead, I'm sorry I interrupted you.

SENATOR HOAGLAND: Now I have before me right here, and Senator Schmit will be interested in this, the records that Jan Dutton uses in the Lancaster County Court. Now she is the referee whose memo has been forwarded to you. Now these are computer printouts that we have in Lancaster County going back to 1980 or '81 of all the delinquencies, and there are several thousand individuals here, only 69 percent...69 percent are delinquent. And Jan Dutton and her aide have gone through all these files and they have kept all these records to try and get them all caught up-to-date. Now the problem is most counties don't even have these records. If we go out in Senator Schmit's territory and we say, clerk of the district court, produce your records showing the list of people that are more than 30 days delinquent, they will give you a blank look. And what 76 does is it...what Section 76 does that you would strike is it causes the state court administrator to develop and implement a statewide automated record-keeping system so we will have these records.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: So here is what I am asking you...

SENATOR HOAGLAND: And that is why we have got to pass the bill this year because it is going to take a year and a half to get this system set up and going because it has to be operational by October 1st of next year or we lose \$2.7 million in federal funds.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: But, Senator Hoagland, Section 76 doesn't become effective till September 1st, 1986.

SENATOR HOAGLAND: Well, the Supreme Court...the Department of Social Services and the office of the Supreme Court